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If our friends who facor us with manuscripts fo nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Admiral Mahan Upon Armaments and Arbitration.

The most important observation of Admiral A. T. MAHAN in an article entitled "Armaments and Arbitration" in the North American Review for May is found in the very last sentence:

"The question for civifized men is whether, under all the worldwide conditions confronting

This may stagger the humanitarians. and Admiral MAHAN has another surprise in store for them when he says that while armaments of the great Powers are costly the means to bear them have increased "to a degree little realized " Taking England as an example he goes back about 100 years to 1809. when she "was at the height of her LEON." The Peninsular war alone was then straining England's resources:

" During that year [1809] the revenue collected in the United Kingdom was £63,719,400, supplemented by loans to the amount of £12,298,579; total, £76,017,779. The total expenditure was £76,566,013, of which the actual current expenses were £52 352,146; the remainder being interest tary and naval were £48,210,957. The trade of the kingdom during this year, exports and imports together, amounted to £91,872,308. Excluding Ireland, the population in 1811, a census year Was 12,596,803."

Ireland is excluded because the population for 1811 was not obtainable. A hundred years later in a time of profound peace the revenue collected was £151,578,295 and the expenditure £152,-292,395, of which £59,028,000 was for the army and navy. Trade, exports and 40.634.263. "The thing to be observed." in proportion to population there is only referendum and recall. The toy "takes" 25 per cent, increase in military expendi- in the West. Lovers of the people cry sheeth, no repetition of the massacres back, but Admiral Mahan seems to have may have grace and merit of novelty. driven home his point that England is rich enough to support a great military establishment on sea and land without risking bankruptey.

It may be gathered from the question which he puts and his dissent from the view that current military expenditures are too heavy to be borne that his sympathy with general arbitration as a logical and workable plan is not active. Admiral MAHAN draws attention to the GREY was advocating unlimited arbitration between Great Britain and the United States the German parliament passed a bill for a uniform increase of her already great army for each year up to and including 1916. The vote was 247 to 63, and with three exceptions the minority consisted of Socialists and Poles, from which Admiral Mahan draws the conclusion that the German people are "satisfied for the time being | iquity of the Payne-Aldrich bill, but that the national interests require augmentation of an army already proverbial for numbers and efficiency.

About the middle of March the First Lord of the Admiralty stated in the parade of their supposed superior vir-House of Commons that on April 1, 1914. England would possess 22 Dreadnoughts and 9 Invincibles (Dreadnought cruisers) and Germany's strength in the first line of battle would be 12 Dreadnoughts and 5 Invincibles. But the German naval programme contemplates 38 "capital" ships by 1920, only a few of which will be pre-Dreadnoughts. To overmatch this mighty fleet England would have to lay down at least four Dreadnoughts and two Invincibles every year. But England may have to reckon also with the naval expansion of Austria and Italy, which have entered upon a competition in Dreadnought construction. Austriais from Washington, Boston and other between these Powers may bring their navies into collision, English statesmen MOHAMMED V. to the Sultanate of the cannot disregard the menace of the Triple Alliance

Admiral MAHAN holds that an unthat Germany has not used her army ers to seclusion at Salonica. for forty years, except in "bloodless

unification of the Empire and the assertion of legitimate continental policies, cannot be effected by legal tribunals;

use adequate military force. league between the United States and with in the armed camps of Europe. England.

A Freshman Senator on the Latest Popular Toys.

The Hon. JOHN D. WORKS, the new and Progressive Senator from California, made his maiden speech in the Senate Thursday. In these happier of the Senate that the older members shall hold their peace altogether while wisdom speaks out of the mouth of babes and sucklings. Mr. WORKS ended what may be called his inaugural address with a warning to both sides of the chamber:

"The initiative, referendum and recall are loudly and earnestly demanded by an overwhelming majority of our people of all political parties. I want to say to Senators on this side of the chamber, representing the great Republican party that unless the party heeds this demand and responds to it by enacting and enforcing these reform measures it will go down to defeat and final destruction and oblivion. . . Democratic party needs to be redeemed as well as the Republican party. If either of these great parties sees the light and in good faith tak these reforms it will sweep the country if the other party falls to respond to the popular demand. If neither of them shall conform to public sentiment on these great questions, both will be consumed by the fire of public condemnation and a new party will be built upon their ashes, a party that will represent the people and not single handed struggle against NAPO- the interests. [Manifestations of applause in the galleries

Mr. Works may be right in his opinion of the latest popular toys, but his great fire need not be feared. There Hauran is a formidable insurrection, the is no policy of Bedlam to which Republican and Democratic politicians will the Albanian mountains bristle with battlemented wall and a handsome Tudor not pledge themselves cynically if they rifles, and the Iman of the Yemen has gateway. It will have pressroom, think there are "votes" in it. This sent the defiance of Arabian tribesmen feeling is in substance: "Anything to to the Stamboul Effendis. The critics amuse the children." The trouble is to find that the fundamental cause of all typesetting machines, machinery for bindtell whether a toy will "take" or not.

work. So, after the Crime of 1873 was tralizing system is not pliable enough to invented, a progressive craze for free meet racial and tribal differences and silver was worked up, and it came to diverse, complex interests of the nation. its height in 1896. Free silver was to be The perils of rebellion and insurrection the one means of redeeming the pro- are increased by other irritants at work ducing classes from the tyranny of the imports amounted to £1,094,485,426, and Money Power. Now the sacred ratio in- concessions for internal development, successors to the Money Power, are to be States and the Powers of Europe. says Admiral Mahan, "is that with an overthrown and the people blessed and increase of nearly 300 per cent. of trade saved by means of the initiative and quence of failure; they know that there It is a natural rejoinder that for it; but will it last? Is it not possible comparisons should not be made with a that in time the Constitution, now so tians of Macedonia. ABDUL HAMID in his period when war was general in Europe despised, may begin to appeal again to only public utterance since his seclusion and the burden almost broke England's the people? After years of neglect it

The Sheep and the Goats

A good many candid Progressive Republicans must share the bedevilment and confusion here uttered by one of them:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What is the line of separation as to the tariff between a 'standpatter' like, say, SERENO E. PAYNE or JOHN DALZELL, and a Progressive Republican like LA FOLLETTE or LENROOT? I thought there fact that about the time Sir EDWARD was one, and was very hot against the Payne-Aldrich tariff and really believed that CUMMINS, LA FOLLETTE and the rest of them sincerely wished to revise the tariff in the interest of the consumers; that is, of the people generally. But now I am

" MILWAUREE, WIS., April 27."

LA FOLLETTE and his kind are for any particular instance of it. They made a great hullabaloo about the inclearly they seek all the protection they can get for their States. Humanly speaking, they might seem to be selfish and narrow protectionists who make a tue, whereas PAYNE and DALZELL are just common, ordinary, bigoted high protectionists, who really believe that the protective tariff fell from heaven

and ought to be about as high. There is, however, an essential, almost a religious, difference between time to neglect the direction of the British politicians like PAYNE and DALZELL and haloed statesmen saints like Battle BoB, the ancient distinction between the goats and the sheep.

Two Years of Mohammed V.

Turks of this cosmopolitan town last Thursday met here fellow countrymen planning no less than sixteen big ships, Eastern cities, sipped black coffee and and while the latent hostility existing ate Oriental sweets in honor of the second anniversary of the elevation of Ottoman Empfre, thus joining in a celebration that took place wherever else there were loyal Turkish subjects. Not limited arbitration treaty between the so important an Ottoman festival day as United States and Great Britain would that upon which the Constitution was policy of maintaining a great army and day in that it marked the establishment navy "as the means of securing vital of the present Government after the interests." It was BISMARCK'S policy, battering down of the gates of the Yildiz and is plainly that of his successors. At Kiosk and the carrying away of ABDUL the same time it must not be forgotten Hamid with his head still on his should-

While the roseate dreams of the early war," that is to say, as a reserve force reformers have fallen short of realizato diplomacy. "I should be unjust to tion, there are reasons for congrat-Germany," says Admiral Mahan, "and ulations to the people of this newest to my estimate of her reasonable na- of European governments on the progtional necessities and of her important ress of the past two years and many for international position, if I should not hopefulness. The rich are no longer found, Professor Dörpfeld has under

this respect." He goes on to say that the empire without let or hindrance and to whom the discovery is due, and very the extension of the sphere of Ger- may meet socially without fear of perseman interests in the world outside her cution; country people and villagers now crowded territory, in sequence to the pay their tax but once a year, and not, as formerly, several times under pressure of imprisonment and the bastinado. The Young Turks' desire to make the it can be effected only by the power to nation strong enough to count for something in the making of history has A general arbitration arrangement through the single hearted perseverance between Great Britain and the United with which they took the army and States is practicable and desirable, Ad- navy in hand been to a certain extent miral Mahan believes, because their realized. The navy by the addition of status is settled and will not change, new ships and the training of seamen by they have common interests, and "it is efficient foreign officers has become as certain as anything human can be strong enough to cope with the fleets of that the two States will never again the smaller neighboring States; the go to war." This confirms a view ad- army, reorganized and under the comvanced by The Sun when Sir Edward mand of Mahmoud Shefket Pasha, one GREY made his eloquent plea for the of the ablest men of the empire, is well settlement of all international disputes armed and clothed, which it never was by arbitration and welcomed President even in war time in the reign of ABDUL TAFT'S proposals for an exemplary HAMID, and is a force to be reckoned

The great problem of government by Constitution remains. There is no doubt that the attitude of the committee at Salonica and of the opposition! party at Constantinople toward that Purposes and Equipment of the Univer great charter of rights which promised so much, yet was misunderstood by the great bulk of the people, has materially times it may soon become the custom changed since it was first promulgated. The leaders saw that the freedom allowed under the Constitution might be used by the Bulgarians of Macedonia to further their nationalist project, by the Greeks of the archipelago to foster Hellenic sentiments, and by the Arabs and the Albanians to advance their separatist tendency. The discussion of this condition and the remedies led to the split among the reformers which while now a matter of serious moment is not considered dangerous enough, even if a reconciliation is impossible, to justify apprehensions of those who fear a reactionary outbreak. Both the committee and the army party, of which MAHMOUD SHEFKET Pasha is the head, seem to agree that the Constitution is to be maintained so long as it does not infringe the domination of the Turks, and that the non-Mussulman races are to be treated with consideration so long as they entertain neither nationalist nor

separatist aspirations. The pursuit of this policy is no doubt responsible for some of the present perils of the empire. Curiously enough these come not from the Christian popuulation, but from the Moslem. In the warlike Kurds are skulking in their tents. In the great days of the Farmers demic Constitution makers. The leaders Alliance the agricultural sub-treasury at Constantinople are working too much was to be the nation's hope. Did not in the light of local conditions; their cengrowing out of the questions of finance.

The Turks are aware of the consemust be no return to the reign of backof Adana nor persecution of the Chrisat the villa Allatini expressed belief that tional Government would fail. The rest of the world, trusting in the Young Turks' honesty of purpose, is more hopeful.

Not so many years ago Pope LEO XIII. was obliged to issue directions about the use of bicycles by priests; where are those bioveles now? Pope Pius X. shows greater willingness to accept progress in the matter of the automobile. The time nonored custom of the Cardinals driving through Rome in emblazoned coaches drawn by black horses had fallen into abeyance, according to the Tablet; they had taken to hiring vehicles from livery stables instead, when they were embarrassed by a strike of the drivers. They therefore were obliged to turn to motor City, and the Holy Father approves heartily of the change.

There is a sad confusion of East and West and of past and future in an accident ory of the man who paid the penalty of be reported from Bombay. A British Lieu-ing a hundred years ahead of his time. tenant started to fly in an aeroplane to Malabar Point. Seeing that he could not clear some telegraph lines he alighted on the railroad track, when a freight train ran into him, smashing his machine, though he managed to save his life and his motor. There seems to be a chance for Mr. KIPLING in this tale if he can take Empire, but even he may be daunted by the combination.

I want to say to my neighbors on the north. "He not deceived." When we go into a country and get control we take it.—Representative PRINCE of Illinois.

The Autoerat would call this another illustration of the hydrostatic paradox of

The interest taken by Kaiser WILHELM in the excavations at Garitza in the island of Corfu has borne immediate fruit. The Greek Government has at once turned over the control of the work to him with the usual reservation that the re mains brought to light shall not leave the country, Professor Dörpfeld of the German Archæological Institute at Athens has rushed to the spot, and the have no effect upon Germany except to proclaimed, the third anniversary of Kaiser promises to provide money. The intensify her resolution to pursue the which comes in June, yet a memorable excavation will therefore be rushed along much more rapidly than other archeo-

logical enterprises. Professor Dörpfeld states that he has not come across such interesting or well preserved antiquities in his experience of thirty years. Besides the Gorgon's head which the Kaiser saw taken out of the ground other pieces of sculpture have come to light daily. He believes them to belong to a temple of the seventh century before Christ, which was probably de-stroyed by an earthquake. He conjectures that it was 160 feet long by 80 wide. admit explicitly my conviction of the virtually prisoners of a Sultan; the taken the direction of the excavation himgeneral correctness of her attitude in middle classes may travel throughout self, in conjunction with Dr. Versakis,

interesting additions to the stock of Greek antiquities may be looked for before long

Whatever may be said of the musical taste of the British public, when once it has bestowed its favor on a public performer it stands by him loyally and unquestioningly to the last. It went to hear SIMS REEVES sing after he was 80, and only the other day CHARLES SANTLEY sang in a public concert and received the praise from the critics which they have given him for half a century. In WILMA NOR-MAN NERUDA, a name never fully merged into Lady Hallé, who has just died in Berlin at the age of 72, it has lost another favorite, without whom for forty years no Philharmonic concert would have eemed complete. A fine violinist, in England she was held to be the equal of JOACHIM, and no new player, however great his foreign reputation, could dim British faith in her superiority. Onher husband's death she withdrew to Germany, and made her last public appear ance four years ago.

THE PRINCETON PRESS.

sity's New Plant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNprinting press should be abolished. the circulars, pamphlets, newspapers, maga zines, reports, the "literature" of busines of business and bound packages of printed paper that Then a weary, overcivilized world might return to the joys of its innocent youth But Utopia must ever be a dream, and though the types make of it a nightmare w must suffer with pretended patience.

Printing is an inevitable curse; and a gift of a printing plant to Princeton University by Mr. Charles Scribner is an ex-cellent "proposition"; once a word and a good one, now a beast of burden in hig popular favor. If the universities must print, he is a benefactor who helps them to

good means and right ways of printing. The Princeton Press, organized in 1906 on a consolidation of two private establishments, has been reorganized as a purely university affair. It is incorporated unde the act providing for "associations not for pecuniary profit." Its declared object is to maintain a printing office "for the promotion of education and scholarship and to serve the university by manufacturing and dis-tributing its publications." It is run by Princeton men for Princeton

Ben Franklin would have shivered or else he wouldn't at the modern phrase manufacturing literature; and he would have been astounded at the elegance and comfort provided for "compo" and proof-reader in the plans for the new home of the Princeton Press. He would have approved too; for if they didn't have those things in Ben's day it was because that was

The building will be 167 feet by 135, laid out in H form; of Princeton gray stone, with partments and a stock room, four large cylinder presses and several job presses, these troubles is the usual fault of aca- ing. &c. It will handle the university publications and the undergraduate periodicals, and hopes to get the private work of Princ It is expected to be ready for business this summer

The manner of Mr. Scribner's gift arrest attention and commands commendation. The gift without the giver is bare." but owadays the gift without conditions is rare. There is no string tied to this gift It will not embarrass, but will help the college. I trust the Princeton people will not abuse the privilege of facilitated the population, excluding Ireland, was spires no emotion. Now "the interests," and the relations with neighboring livered out of the temptation of the line-NECCES. PRINCETON, N. J., April 29.

JACOB LEISLER.

"Traiter" Who Should Be Commem orated in City Hall Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While Commissioner Stover is literally correct in saying New York has no street, no park, no alley named after Jacob Leisler, his rule was the best for the Ottoman first people's Governor of New York and Empire and that the present constitu- the only man ever executed in New York Frankfort street, which intersects land once Leisler's "bowery," was named in honor of his native city.

There is authority for the statement that his farm house stood on the site now occupied by THE SUN building, within biscuit toss of the spot where he was hanged and beheaded, affording grim commentary upon the animus shown by this extract from a letter written in 1698 by members of the Dutch Church in New York to the Classis of Amsterdam: "The joy of those who de-sired to kill him was inexpressible; it was, Where, where shall we now put the gal-ows?" So there seems to be peculiar So there seems to be peculiar force and significance in Commission Stover's suggestion that in addition to the memorial oaks just planted New York should erect a statue to Jacob Leisier beide that of liberty's other victim, Nathan

the principle of reciprocity and against cars, for it is contrary to etiquette for a and gracefully done to revive and rehabili-Cardinal to appear on foot in the Eternal tate the memory of their martyred coun-

> But Jacob Leisler died for the cause of American liberty, and all Americans, and especially all New Yorkers, have right to join in doing some tardy justice to the mem

> As a member of the Society of Colonia Wars I ask to be inscribed as ready to contribute to a permanent Leisler memorial the sum of \$200. WILLIAM O. BATES. INDIANAPOLIS, April 27.

Albanians of This Town.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this norning's SUN I read that fine article copied from the Speciator and speaking of the Albanian their race, and how sacred is to them their lan-guage. I am an Albanian naturalized American born in Italy, in that beautiful town of San Costantino Albanese, where our race, under General Scanderbeg, moved so many centuries ago. Although educated in Italian, we still talk our Although educated in Italian, we still talk our language perfectly, which for us is the most

carest treasure on earth. As a race the Alban as are industrious, loyal and full of love for heir adopted country.
The city of New York has over 20,000 Albanians and among us are four doctors of medicine, bor

n this city and educated in its universities, but able to talk our language as well as 1.

PERDINAND A. SCUTARI. NEW YORK, April 28.

A New Paid School Board.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My experi-nce with the public schools extends over the ast twenty years and consists of having six chil-iren attend the schools. Under the circumstances have been inclined to note carefully what they ave been doing, or rather what the Board of Education chooses to let the public know of their olngs, and the result is I am simply an enthusiast he citizens of New York, who pay the bills.

Give us a paid board and "turn on the light." that we can see how this enormous fund for the chools is paid out and have some voice in the matter as to how it shall be spent. NEW YORK, April 29. OLD TIRER.

James Byron Elmore's Deathless Lay. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I also, with Berks County," have been wondering why you did not make your annual reference to that cele-

" In the spring of the year, When your blood is thick. There is nothing so good As a sassafras stick. Sassafras, Cu. sassafras," &c. MOUNT VERNON, April 29.

churches that began before the The astonishing rapidity with which an entirely new style is formed in this re gion when once social conditions are favorable is chiefly due to the northern architects' knowledge of the ogival vault. porch and east end of St. Denis were finished before 1150; the east end of Notre Dame of Paris and important portions of Sens, Laon and Senlis, to mention well known churches only, were built within the next thirty years. Thus before the twelfth able monuments in the south cathedrals were rising up in the Ile-de-France. There is no abrupt break between the style of sculptured decoration in the temporary Romanesque buildings in the south. res, by far the most important assemblage of mid-twelfth century sculpture in the Domaine Royal. From fragments that remain of the old decoration of the porch of The church of St. Loup-de-Naud, Provins, has a well preserved porch in precisely the same manner, and fragments prevailed at the time throughout the Domonuments may be compared at the Tro-

On the whole this sculpture is technically finer than anything in Burgundy or the south, excepting the Toulouse capitals and a few other isolated fragments such as the jambs of Charlieu. In spite of great likeness in the manner of treating decorative motives, there is a decided change in the spirit of the whole that comes out most strongly in the general composition of the sure sculpture into a topheavy tympanum, the man who designed the Royal Portal of Chartres reserved this place for Our Lord surrounded by the Evangelists' easts, and placed large standing figures on the faces of the columns in the jambs. These figures are lengthened and narrowed out of all resemblance to the proportions of the human body, with the definite pur ose of giving expression to the supports Thus the porch gains enormously in sym netry, and the disposition that was to ollowed throughout the Gothic period is vidual figures are far simpler and more has been delegated, they cease, lifelike than the angels and saints of Mois-sac and Vézelay, and the folds of their dresses are no longer used in a purely arbitrary form are achieved; witness the magnificent Solomon and Queen of Sheba now at St. Denis, which once adorned a church at in style that they may well be by the same hand. The same ardor for technical re-finement and simplification, the same con-scientiousness in suppressing all excess in the parts of a composition, informs such later twelfth century sculpture as has sur-vived in the Domaine Royal. Art in the north was not always to maintain so aus-tere a bearing, but it seems that before a bearing, but it seems that, befor nding, it wished to rebuke the riotou

Royal Porch at Chartres belonged a cathedral the rest of which was destroyed by lightning, just as it was nearing com-pletion, in 1194. Immediately afterward the present church was begun, and great part of the sculpture in the north and south porches dates from the first half of the thirteenth century. Following the lines laid down by the west dogramy, the large figures are applied to columns, but they approach natural proportions and their statues that are more charming produced in individual beauty, but none nobler or more harmoniously attuned to the church they adorn. These large figures are exceedingly beautiful in their proud simplicity, even when seen in casts and away from their own surroundings; but to realize how great they are, how serene and lordly an understanding of the fundamental problems of art they record, it is necessary to dwell upon them as they stand backed by their cathedral.

Chartres with its records.

even when seen in casts and away from their consumination of the fundamental problems of art they record, it is necessary to dwell of a tritle year of the draft. They stand backed by their cathedraft they stand be a standard backed by their cathedraft they standard backed by the federal judicial patron libe of 1526 than any other cathedrafts with their ample of the standard patron with the standard patron with views and tastes of their own, as free hand and plenty of work by principal patrons with views and tastes of their own, as free hand and plenty of work by principal patrons with views and tastes of their own, as free hand and plenty of work by principal patrons with views and tastes of their own, as free hand and plenty of work by principal patrons with views and tastes of their own, as free hand and plenty of work by principal patrons with views and tastes of their own, as free hand and plenty of work by principal patrons with views and tastes of their own, as free hand and plenty of work by principal patrons with views and tastes of their own, as free hand and plenty of work by principal patrons with views and tastes of their own, as free hand and plenty of work by principal patrons with views and tastes of their own, as free hand and plenty of work with a substandard work was all on the patrons with the work of their own, as free hand and the principal patrons with views and tower with the patrons with the principal patrons with views and the view of their own, as free hand and the principal patrons with the patrons with the patrons with the patrons with views and the patrons with the patron

FRENCHMEDIEVALSCULPTURE.

Royall Tyler in the Saturday Review.
Until toward the middle of the twelfth century the Domaine Royal lagged behind the country south of the Loire, Burgundy and Normandy. Louis VI. strengthened the crown by enlisting the towns in its service against the vassals and prepared the way for the building of great secular churches that hegan before the close of his

THE RECALL OF JUDGES.

From an article by Albert Fink in the North Amer

The election of Judges for stated terms lessens their independence of a majority as their term of office draws to a close. The power of their immediate recall destroys their independence. As it would be in the teeth of human nature to expect a servant desirous of continuing his employment to disobey the imperative commands of his master, so it would indeed be requiring too much of a Judge, who desired to continue in office, to expect him to render an unpopular decision or one which he believed

If, then, the measure under discussion is of the judiciary, and if their independence was accepted at the time of the adoption of the Constitution as one of the fundamentals of a republican form of govern-ment, without which it would not continue same as that of the west door at Chartres, to exist, it would seem to follow that the least, the spirit of the inhibition of the clause first quoted if not its very terms. Nor is the measure capable of justifica-

tion upon the argument of its advocates. Their whole theory of right lies in the following reasoning:

The people are supreme. What they will is law. The Judges are the servants of the people, employed by the latter: and holding office at their will. Therefore the master: the people as the inherent right to discharge the servant

The conclusion would seem logically to flow from the premises. Nor is it with the former so much as with the latter that the of crowding all his are supreme, that they employ the Judges and stand toward them in the relation of a master to a servant, what is meant is the majority of the people. Herein lies the error. The Judges are not the servants and agents of the majority. The Judgesare the servants of both the majority and the minority and must of necessity be inde-

pendent of each. It is one of the peculiar functions of a Judge in a State governed by laws and not by men to protect the minority or the individual, as the case may be. Though or persons to whom the power of selection duction into office, to become the mere servants at will of those by whom they were vants. The right of selection in no sense of lines. Nobility and beauty of face and carries with it such right of domination as was attempted by Charles I. Upon selection the Judges become the servants of the whole people, not of the majority or class by whom they may have been chosen class in society; the humblest individual, ust as much as the dominant party, the laboring or moneyed classes, or the most potent members of the community answerable to no one.

> selection of the Judges to a majority, but the domination of this majority after selection is quite another matter. This is tyranny, and as Montesquieu says, taken advantage of by majorities, as it by arms, and this power does not always

> lie in majorities. That the proposed measure is at best ; mere experiment in government will be admitted. Going, as it does, to the very root of what is believed to be one of the essentials of free institutions, it must be conceded to seems pernicious, a step in the very opposit violent turbulance of a temporary majority. Surely, if a change is to be made in the ex of States, it would seem it should be in the direction of granting to the Judges a greater ndependence of spirit, thereby lifting them to the plane of high efficiency now occupied by the Federal judiciary rather than a still further wholly useless and unnecessary de-

FEMALE BRIDGE.

having looked for several years on an after noon of bridge as a pleasant occupation, my point of view has received a severe jolt

It was "pivot" of course, and I was the first one at the table, so that even when I knew the worst there was no escape. next player to appear was a most estimable lady, whose acquaintance for reasons of for two years or more. I took refuge in deceit and pretended not to recognize her, but it didn't go. "So surprised to see you here to-day, "she said, "you wouldn't accept my bridge invitation." "I'm sorry," I answered, "I was out of town." "But it isn't till next week." (Tableau). The tension was relieved by the arrival of a third lady. She smiled ingratiatingly and said, "I told our hostess if she had a She smiled ingratiatingly and special grudge against anybody to be sure and put me at their table. I have been playing cards for years, but I simply haven' any head for them. I only come because my husband and the children just drive me out!" As the afternoon wore on I became convinced that the family are

We never had a "no trumper" the whole three hours and hearts only three times. The fourth member of the party was my partner the last rubber, and after having committed every bridge crime she could including an original make of spades with knave high, she sweetly told me that she didn't bother much with rules, as she found it hard to remember or apply them. "
play a sort of natural game," she said.

New York, April 28. BRIDGETTE.

Where Is the Big Boot Now? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: s correct in locating the Big Boot on the side of Chatham street near Mott. That was fifty years ago. And fifteen years ago the same Big Boot was doing duty for a shoe store in the old lighthouse, Greenwich and Vesey before the old house was pulled down.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I was a youngster my father once took me down on Pearl street to be fitted for my first pair of "pegged" boots. My recollection is that the Big Boot was then displayed on Chatham street, and the ruling oath in the neighborhood was: "By the Big Boot in Chatham street." Later, when things began to move "uptown" the "ad" was displayed in front of a Catharine street cobbler's shop, where I distinctly remember gazing at its huge proportions, and it became necessary to "By the Big Bo elongate the oath, as follows: in Chatham street, moved to Catharine street!

And many a longshoreman thus swore.

NEW YORK, April 29. JAMES M. CARRINGTON.

The Manhattan Phiosopher on Hyenas. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This city is getting worse and worse all the time in the mater of nocturnal street noises, and it is getting be practically impossible for decent people to get

Drunken men and boys are allowed to parade the streets all night, shouting, "singing" and screaming in all the languages and dialects of semi-barbarians from southern and eastern Europe; so that it sounds at night as if you were in the midst of an Indian jungle filled with scream-ing wiid beasts. These two legged hyenas should be put in fail.

SAFETY IN THEATRES.

Criticism of the Proposed Revision of Section 109 of the Building Code.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE Sun prints this morning two letters, one from Mr. Robert D. Kohn and one from from Mr. Robert D. Kohn and one from Mr. Charles H. Israels, in criticism of my letter which appeared in THE SUN of April 26 in which I referred to the proposed revision of Section 109 of the building code. relating to theatres. Both correspondent suggest that I had not read this amendment pefore I wrote my letter, and they are quite right in so thinking. I did have a genera idea of what it contained, but if I had studied it carefully, as I have since done, I should

The proposed amendment belongs to a class of legislation of which we have far too much already and to which belonged the last two attempted revisions of the building code. The drafters of it, working with the best intention, have fallen into the error of looking at the subject from only one view; they have endeavored to secure safety for the public at any cost and without regard to the interests of property owners or of lessees of theatres. It is the same error which has made firenced is not and cannot be general until the law the mark at which it is aimed, and though intended to secure safety, does the opposite

When people set out to revise the build-

ing code they are generally actuated by the audable desire to secure safety for the terested they are the stronger is this sen ment and the more conscientiously the strive to cover every point of danger. The have tenfold more desire to attain the object than to save money for prospective builders, and they do not let cost stand is this work they meet with feeble opposition unless a person happens to be contemplat-ing building just at the time he has no special interest in the matter, and even such to hasten the filing of his plans so that the may be entered before the new goes into effect than to oppose its adoption The revisers have public sentiment with them. Most people want safety, regardless of cost to others, but after the ado build he finds that fireproof construction advantageous to use wood, and he does it So the object which the framers of the lay sought to obtain is frustrated in the major ity of cases and the city is filled with inflam existed but for this mistaken policy.

So it will work if this theatre amendment adopted; the elaborate provision for safety which it contains will simply act as barrier against safe construction high time that we should learn that the city has more to gain by making fireproof ma them difficult to use. If theatres can be made reasonably safe by simple, inexpensive means, such as I suggest, then it is greatly to the city's interest to adopt them, and I have abundant evidence that I am not alone in so thinking. I do not want the law to be amended on any one man," as Mr. Kohn suggests, even think that before any measure of this importance is adopted it should receive the fullest discussion and be viewed from all

Mr. Kohn lays stress upon the scientific methods which have been used in the draughting of this amendment, but surely cability, and without that the rest is of little avail. To this as to most other questions there are two sides. The public is entitled o safety, but prospective builders and property owners are also entitled to considers ion, and they have the right to expect that easiest way and without waste of money.

I do not think that anything I have said

can be construed as a claim to a monopoly

correspondents seem to infer. I have the hem, and I am proud to jcall them friends also have great respect for the other genlemen who have assisted in the drafting of the proposed amendment. They are superior professional attainments. The dment has many admirable points but I believe it misses the main point. It is drawn with the evident desire to obtain the greatest possible safety in theatres, cisely contrary effect, just as our too The Record of an Afternoon Set Down
By a Victim.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After

After highly dangerous. Its provisions are so burdensome that I do not see how any new theatres can be built under it. nerusal of it is enough to bewilder one and minute details could have been thought of Its first effect will be to make existing thea-tres extremely valuable and to perpetuate their use long beyond the time when other wise they would be rebuilt or abandoned It makes no provision for improving conditions in those theatres, many of which are extremely dangerous, and it certainly is not calculated to encourage the building of

new ones which are better. Notwithstanding its elaborate provisions intended for safety, it seems to me it is very defective in this regard in many important The particulars. It does not absolutely pro-of a hibit the use of wood for every purpose of the auditorium side of the proscenium wall Indeed it expressly permits its use for certain purposes. There is no requirement that the seats and other furniture be made of incombustible material. It provides to no adequate inspection at regular intervals after the theatre is built. It places the responsibility for the carrying out of the law on no one in particular. And there seems to be no method prescribed for the enforcement of its regulations after the theatre is

finished.

Notwithstanding what your correspond ents say, the curtain which is called for is not at all like the portcullis screen which I suggested. It is to be designed to resis a pressure of only ten pounds to the square foot, which I think is only half what is sary; no provision is made for its constant use such as I suggested, and the engines which operate it are not required to be on the auditorium side of the Now, the object is to provide safety, and secured in the simplest, easiest, least ex ensive and most effective way? It is entirely possible to eliminate all danger of re on the auditorium side of the proscentum wall by simply prohibiting the wood and other inflammable material. If the proscenium wall were made sufficient. It strong and fireproof; if the opening in it were equipped with a screen or portcullis such as I suggest, which should be raised, lowered and raised again before any performance can take place to insure its always being in perfect working order; if no wood were used in the stage section except such as is absolutely necessary, and if all parts clent automatic system of sprinklers, the our theatres would probably be among the safest buildings we have, and they could be planned accordingly. Of course th should be adequate and ample stairs an other means of exit, but it would be perfectly safe to arrange them in some less espensive way than the one proposed, and educe their width by about one-half.

The open courts which the amendment requires at the sides of the building would not be necessary, and many other items of expense might be eliminated, while a much rreater degree of safety could be attained han the proposed amendment would se-ERNEST FLAGO.

NEW YORK, April 28.

A Triumph of Ratiocination Damocles saw the sword suspended by the hair. "Since it can't cut the hair, I judge your wife sharpening her pencil. he reme